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in the investigation of the optical constants. The methods described, while simple, are those in most use among practical petrographers. Some of them are here given for the first time in English text.

Though the book has some faults, some of them serious ones in a student's text-book, it will unquestionably be of service as affording a convenient summary of lecture courses. It is also a good note-book on the microscopical characters of minerals.

The Fuess Catalogue.¹ — The author, who for several years has directed the optical section of the Fuess establishment, has here given a complete description of all the Fuess instruments made for optical or allied purposes, including, therefore, spectro- and refractometers and spectro-photographic apparatus, goniometers, polaniscopes and microscopes, section-cutting machinery, heliostats, and projection and micro-photographic apparatus. The work is really a text-book for the principles of construction, use, and adjustment of these instruments, and contains numerous additional references to the literature of the subject. The abundant illustrations elucidate the text.

Petrographical Notes. — Patton² notes that mica-schists in contact with pegmatite veins on the Belcher Hill road between Golden and Central City, Colorado, are impregnated with tourmaline to a very great extent. Sometimes the tourmaline is noticed in the cleavages of the schist, when the resulting rock is a banded or laminated one. Where the contact action was more severe the tourmaline is in streaks, which, however, bear no definite relation to the original cleavage direction of the schist, which in many cases has been obliterated. The tourmalinized schists are composed of quartz and muscovite, in addition to the tourmaline, while the schists that have not been impregnated with tourmaline contain an abundance of biotite. The tourmaline, as seen in thin section, is discovered to be full of quartz inclusions, and to enclose here and there small grains of rutile or zircon. The pegmatite veins that are supposed to have caused the alteration in the schists are thought by the author to be segregation veins.

Kemp³ is continuing his studies on the geology of Essex County, N. Y. In a recent report he describes briefly the rocks of the town-

¹ Leiss, C. *Die optischen Instrumente der Firma R. Fuess, deren Beschreibung, Justierung, und Anwendung.* 233 figs., 3 plates. Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1899.

² *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.*, vol. x, p. 21.

³ *Fifteenth Ann. Rep. State Geologist* (New York), p. 575.

ships of Chesterfield, Jay, Wilmington, St. Armand, North Hudson, Schroon, Ticonderoga, Minerva, and Newcomb. Gneisses, gabbros, and anorthosites are the most interesting of the rocks mentioned. The latter exhibit beautifully the effects of dynamo-metamorphism.

In the Lake Placid district in Essex County, in addition to the rocks above mentioned, Kemp¹ finds limestones, quartzites, and granites. The geology of the district is described popularly in a small pamphlet, which is accompanied by an excellent map.

¹ *Bull. New York State Museum*, vol. v, No. 20, p. 52.